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DEATH BROUGHT RELIEF.

Miss Hattie Tighe, of the North End, Dies from Burns Received in an Accident Saturday Morning.

Miss Hattie Tighe, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tighe, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the family home, 463 Market street, of burns she received Saturday morning. While dusting the mantel in the dining room of her home her dress ignited from the fire in the grate, and in an instant her clothing was a mass of flames. Her shrieks attracted the attention of her mother, who finally extinguished the flames, but not until the distracted mother's hands also suffered severe burns. The girl was burned nearly all over her body, and she suffered agonizing pain. She was attended by Drs. Jepson and Spragg, but the serious nature of her injuries, combined with the shock, was more than medical aid could battle with, and she passed away yesterday morning at the hour mentioned.

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THE UTAH HERESY.

Elder McDowell, of Reorganized Latter Day Saints,

SCORES THE POLYGAMISTS

Who Seceded From the Original Church Under Brigham Young's Leadership, in 1844—The Elder Shows Wherein the Mormons Are Wrong, in His Lecture, at Arion Hall, on Sunday Afternoon.

Elder J. F. McDowell, of Pittsburgh of the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints, lectured at Arion hall yesterday afternoon before a small but attentive audience. This church has a congregation at North Benwood, and it is often confused with the Mormons, but it claims that Brigham Young and his followers are the seceders from the original Church of the Latter Day Saints; hence "The Utah Heresy" was the title of Elder McDowell's lecture. He began by saying that there were three text books of the church—the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Doctrine and Covenants, the latter containing rules of discipline. The latter book is only a nominal feature of the Mormon Church now, or else is employed by the Utah people in different form. The church that both sections claim adherence to was founded by Joseph Smith and others on April 6, 1830, and Elder McDowell claimed that Brigham Young departed from the original faith in 1844, since which time there has existed the Reorganized Church, which could not assent to the teachings of polygamy.

The Reorganized Church numbers about 125,000 members, and it has about three congregations in Utah and one church in Salt Lake City, the cradle of Mormonism. The nucleus of its strength was formed in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. In its three text books the elder showed that the religion of Jesus Christ was found expressed and contained the following tenets of the church: Faith in God and Jesus Christ; repentance from sin; baptism; laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Spirit; doctrine of the resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment. Each book advocates monogamy as the true marital relationship of the sexes, and honesty, justice and uprightness in all the social relations of life. These principles, he said, were advocated and staunchly maintained as leading tenets of faith of the Latter Day Saints' Church from 1830 to 1844, and he showed that after the death of the Smith brothers that Brigham Young, by resorting to unlawful methods, assumed the leadership of the church in the winter of 1844-'47 while in camp in western Iowa, en route to Utah.

A few years after their settlement in Utah Brigham Young introduced the heresies of Adam-God worship, blood atonement and plural marriage, and other things directly opposed to the church's original doctrines, stating that the people should give heed to the counsel of the living authorities of the church, and he established an endowment, in which oaths were administered and secret obligations imposed, by which the people were bound to support him and his successors for time and eternity under penalty of death.

The oaths administered in this endowment, continued Elder McDowell, were intended to fasten on the people the practice of polygamy, since they had sworn to obey the church authorities for all time to come. Incidentally the speaker scored Elder Whitaker, the Mormon missionary who recently spoke in Wheeling, and he said that had Whitaker been searched an endowment robe would have been found beneath his clothing, and that this robe bore certain symbolical figures; also, that there were secret signs, pass words and grips among the Mormons, by which they were able to recognize members of their faith.

Missionaries from the Reorganized Church went to Utah in 1853. They were E. C. Briggs and A. McCord. Brigham Young warned them of their lives being in danger and he gave them forty-eight hours to leave. But they were given protection and remained, and from that year to the present a missionary force in Utah has been maintained by the Reorganized Church and has been instrumental in turning away from the "Utah heresy" several thousand of its adherents, not all of whom have, however, united with this church, but yet have been freed from the bondage of Utahism.

As to Congressman-elect Roberts' claim that by virtue of his religious belief he was under moral obligation to obey the law of polygamy as against a technical interpretation of statutory enactment, Elder McDowell pointed to the Doctrine of Covenant, a book of the Mormon Church, although now a dead letter, which said: "Let no man break the laws of the land, for he who keeps the laws of God hath no need to break the laws of the land."

At the conference of the churches of the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints in the Pittsburgh district, held at North Benwood last summer, Elder McDowell drew up the resolutions protesting against the seating of Roberts, which were adopted and forwarded to Washington. Last night he preached at the North Benwood

Church. He is a former resident of Iowa and one of the best known men in this church, which has its headquarters in Lamoni, Ia.

MR. IRWIN CRITICISED

By a Former Supporter For Views Which He Expresses on the Kentucky Situation.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.
SIR:—As a Republican who supported Will Irwin four years ago for sheriff of Ohio county, I pray you for space in which to record my indignation and disgust with the rabid, unjustified and maligning attack which Mr. Irwin is sponsor for in Sunday's News. Here is a man who is concededly the Democratic candidate for sheriff again this year, and who will make the same effort to induce young Republicans to support him. I supported him in 1896, but I want to state right here that his course in maligning Kentucky Republicans has alienated me from him for all time, and I don't believe Republicans who have read his bigoted and rankly partisan attack on our leaders, particularly ex-Governor Bradley, will again be misled into giving their vote to such a man. I know something of Governor Bradley myself; certainly he is not a "black-leg," Mr. Irwin to the contrary notwithstanding.

Neither had I expected to see Mr. Irwin defending the killing of Sandford by Goebel. I suppose Mr. Irwin will concede that Joe Blackburn's Democracy is of the type he admires so much. Does he know that Blackburn once denounced Goebel for that crime? Does he know that many respectable Democrats in Kentucky have denounced Goebel for political crimes almost as black, including the iniquitous Goebel election law that is directly responsible for the present deplorable state of affairs in the state of his birth? If he doesn't know these things he would better refrain from having himself interviewed on something of which he knows little. If he does know these things he would better remain silent, particularly if he entertains the hope of going into the sheriff's office of this county through the support of Republicans who were deluded into supporting four years ago a man whom they believed to be liberal, progressive and enlightened, but whom they now discover is narrow-minded and the defender of men and methods in Kentucky that have brought about a terrible situation, and which may yet bring about great bloodshed and lawlessness.

EX-IRWIN REPUBLICAN.

Wheeling, Feb. 4, 1900.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Charles G. Craig, a character actor of more than ordinary ability, will again play Nathaniel Berry in James A. Herne's beautiful play of lowly life, "Shore Acres." As Nathaniel Berry in this work Mr. Craig is seen at the height of his powers and his interpretation has been justly commended throughout the country. Mr. Craig was Mr. Herne's understudy years ago, and when a second company was sent out to present "Shore Acres" he was, as a matter of course, selected to head the organization. Among the other prominent members in Mr. Herne's company are Messrs. Atkins Lawrence, W. H. Burton, James Burrows, W. H. Whittemore, and Misses Belle Theodore, Marion Cullen and Mrs. Craig. This is the eighth season for "Shore Acres," and its drawing powers are as great now as they were when the play was first produced. Mr. Herne's new play, "Sag Harbor Folk," is said to be modelled on "Shore Acres," and "Hearts of Oak," which has lately been revived, is also of the same order. These three plays are in many ways unlike any other native works, and will, with some of Charles Dickens' works, be included in James A. Herne's London repertoire. A complete scenic production of "Shore Acres" will be given at the Opera House next Tuesday, February 6, with a special matinee Tuesday afternoon.

"Shanty Town."

In the presentation of "Shanty Town" there was no attempt to instruct or to preach a sermon. Poetry, sentiment, emotion and tragedy did not figure in the construction of the piece; they are left to the tender mercies of the architects of melodrama. As a hearty laugh is better than a physis "Shanty Town" may not, strictly speaking, be "a joy forever," but it is a good thing while it lasts, and at present it is a remarkably lusty youngster. The moral it teaches may not be thicker than gauze, but it awakens honest laughter, and that is as good an endorsement as one could wish for. A car load of special scenery is carried by the company for this production, which will be seen at the Grand the first half of this week.

"Over the Fence."

The newest spectacular musical farce comedy to make a bid for public favor is to be seen here under the title of "Over the Fence," with such names as John C. Rice, who is well remembered as a comedian of exceptional merit, and who starred for years in "My Aunt Bridget"; Sally Cohen, the youthful and vivacious soubrette, who has been his partner in vaudeville for some time past; Harry LeClair, the always clever artist; the popular Olympic Quartette; Ralph and Rena Bicknell, in whirlwind and fancy dances, is not to be doubted when the assertion is made that the cast is an exceptionally strong one. "Over the Fence" has been artistically mounted, and the scenery is said to be

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CONTINUED

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of a more elaborate order than is ordinarily seen in farce comedy. The costumes are gorgeous, and many novel electrical devices will be shown. It comes to the Grand the last half of this week.

"King of the Opium Ring."

Blaney's latest success, "King of the Opium Ring," that enjoyed such a remarkable run at the Academy of Music this summer, will be the attraction at the Opera House for three nights and Saturday matinee, commencing Feb. 8. It is wholly unlike any of his other plays, and deals with Chinese life in the great Chinatown of San Francisco. Had Hoyt not given us his famous farce, "A Trip to Chinatown," this title would fit Blaney's new play like a glove, for it takes its audience upon a genuine slumming trip. The Joss house, the theatre, the laundry and many scenes of Oriental splendor and beauty are shown in rapid succession. Its effects and scenery are rarely excelled in melodrama, and it is said cost Blaney a fortune.

Amateur

Photography.

The first photographic portrait from life ever made was of Miss Dorothy C. Draper, of Hastings, N. Y., who posed for the picture in 1839. Her brother, Dr. John W. Draper, who had been greatly interested in the experiments of Daguerro and Niepee, took the likeness, which has since become famous. It is in the collection of Sir John Herschel. It is a long time—half a century now—since Miss Draper, in the quaint bonnet and gown of the period, sat for her picture, which is still in an admirable state of preservation. As a faithful and beautiful likeness it has never been surpassed by modern photography, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

It is a long step from the daguerreotype of fifty years ago to the wonderful photographs of 1900. From the time of the discoveries of Wedgwood, in 1802, to the successful completion of the daguerreotype process by Daguerro in 1839, the only pictures taken were of still life. Even when the daguerreotype was in its perfection long exposures were required, varying from three to thirty minutes. With a strong sunlight five minutes was considered by many photographers the requisite length of time to take a portrait.

The method of obtaining daguerreotypes was complicated. First, a brightly polished silver plate was cleaned with pumice, olive oil and nitric acid and afterward brilliantly polished with a soft buff. The plate was then placed, face downward, resting on supports, over a saucer on which had been scattered fragments of iodine, covered with gauze. The vapor from the iodine formed upon the plate a surface of silver iodide, which is the sensitive compound. The stage of maximum sensitiveness was reached when it was of a golden orange color. In this stage the plate was inserted in the dark side of the camera, ready for exposure. The pictures were beautiful, but copies could not be made. Not until Dr. Draper's successful venture was the idea of using the daguerreotype as the means of perpetuating the likeness of individuals considered feasible. He opened a new and fascinating realm to the photographer.

The other day I called at the house of an acquaintance who I knew was a fairly active amateur, and in course of conversation expressed a wish to see some of his pictures. Incidentally, he had just stated casually, he had used during the summer about fifteen dozen plates and had had a surprisingly large proportion of good negatives, says the Philadelphia Press.

In answer to my request to see his

work, this amateur went to a closet and from a drawer therein drew out a large pile of mounted photographs. Not one had he thought enough of to frame; not one was displayed about his house in any way, shape or form.

I use this incident to point the statement that with many amateurs the taking of a picture seems to be their only delight. After the picture is made and the work is done they cease to have interest in it, and away it goes in a drawer.

I know another amateur who kept the photographic work of two years hidden away in a sideboard drawer until I induced him to have some framed and hung.

Amateur photographs, if they are good, are interesting to the general public, and should be displayed in one's house for that reason, if not from motives of personal pride. I know an amateur who has a room in which he does studying and writing. This he has constituted a picture gallery. Running completely around the four walls he has had a mat of thin wood boards placed. This mat is about four feet wide, and is painted a dark gray. The pictures are attached to this with thumb tacks, and those who express a desire to see them are taken into this room, where they can view them to good advantage.

Then there is always room for a few choice pictures framed and hung on one's walls. There are albums to mount prints in, portfolios to hold them unmounted, standing baskets to hold the piles of mounted prints—in fact, there are a dozen ways of making good use of one's photographs, the poorest of which is vastly better than a drawer or a closet.

DIED.

SIMS—On Saturday, February 3, 1900, at 5:25 a. m., CHARLES SIMS, in his 34th year.

Funeral services from the family residence, 103 Twelfth street, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Peninsula cemetery.

HANCHER—On Friday, February 2, 1900, at 3:25 p. m., HAROLD ROYARD, son of Charles N. and Margaret R. Hancher, aged 14 years.

Funeral services from residence of parents, No. 115 South Penn street, Monday at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private at Greenwood cemetery.

CHRISTIAN—On Friday, February 2, 1900, at 8:45 a. m., MRS. MARY C. CHRISTIAN, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral services at the family residence, corner of Jacob and Thirty-eighth streets, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of deceased invited to attend. Omit flowers.

TIGHE—On Sunday, February 4, 1900, at 10:10 o'clock a. m., ADELIN, daughter of Thomas J. and Laura Tighe, aged 16 years, 3 months and 20 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, No. 48 Market street, on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Requiem high mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral at 9:30 o'clock. Friends of family respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Mt. Calvary cemetery.

LOOSER—On Sunday, February 4, 1900, KAROLINA LOOSER, mother of Miss Anna Looser, in her 70th year.

Funeral notice hereafter.

UNDERTAKING.

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